

# MUST NOW WITHDRAW FROM CRETE BRITAIN'S POLICY

**Powers Make Formal Demand Upon Greece.**

**KING GEORGE IS UNYIELDING**  
**He Has Six Days to Make Decision.**

**Situation of Exceeding Delicacy—**  
**Russia Getting Tired of the Delay.**

LONDON, March 2.—It is no longer possible to deny that the situation in the East has become one of the utmost gravity. The Cretan crisis is rapidly growing into the larger question of the fate of the Ottoman empire, and it is becoming strongly probable that its radical solution will speedily be forced upon Europe. It repeatedly has been declared by Salisbury and other high authorities during the past year that the only possible solution of this question is by the sword. It is only a week ago that Balfour assured the Commons in the most solemn language that a general European war was inevitable if it attempted the partition of the Turkish Empire.

The exact limits of the long-pending agreement of the powers were made known tonight. It was decided to send two notes to the Greek Government. The first, which was delivered in Athens this evening, requests Greece to withdraw her troops and fleet from Crete within six days. No threats are made in this communication. It, however, the mandate be disobeyed, a second note will be dispatched notifying her of the intention to employ force unless the demand is promptly complied with.

It is now a matter of practical certainty and understood by the powers themselves that Greece will refuse to yield to either request or threat. It is expected further that in the event of any pressure whatever from the powers Greece will declare war against Turkey, and within a few days begin a campaign in Macedonia and Thessaly. It is virtually admitted that the powers are not prepared for any such exigency, and it is scarcely hoped they will be able to deal with it in harmony. In fact, it is now an open secret that they have been able to reach the present point of agreement only with the greatest difficulty, and that the bonds which hold them together at this moment are of the weakest description.

The situation, indeed, is so threatening that the Government made it known privately to the leaders of the opposition today, so it is stated in the columns of the *Times*, that it would be unwise and unpatriotic to embarrass them by serious criticism. The debate on Crete, therefore, was opened by Harcourt in a speech so mild and colorless that it astonished his followers until the explanation was privately circulated. It should be added that many members of the opposition do not share the Government's belief that a general war will follow hostilities between Greece and Turkey in the Balkans. Several days of inactivity, at all events, may be expected before any decisive steps are taken, and the tension may relax in the interval.

Great Britain, meantime, following the example of Russia, has begun extraordinary preparations for any eventuality. Dispatches from all the navy yards in the kingdom tonight say that work has been begun in every department on even a greater scale than when the flying squadron was suddenly equipped for sea a year ago.

**CRETAN BLUE BOOK.**  
Diplomatic Correspondence Regarding Crete.

LONDON, March 2.—A Cretan blue book has been issued, covering a period between February, 1896, and September, 1896. It is chiefly interesting as going to show Lord Salisbury's steady refusal to accept Count Gouchevski's proposal to blockade Crete in the event that Greece should disregard the collective note of the powers demanding a stoppage of the importation of arms and the sending of volunteers into Crete.

Count Gouchevski expresses great regret at the attitude of Lord Salisbury and the fear that further massacres will result. It appears that Lord Salisbury contended that it was not an even-handed policy to use the fleets of the powers against the Cretans and only diplomatic remonstrances against the Sultan.

As far back as September, Lord Salisbury virtually advocated autonomy for Crete, and declared he could only join a coercive measure against Greece in case she should make a hostile attack upon the integrity of the Turkish empire.

**RUSSIA IN COREA.**  
Officers of Czar Drilling Troops of Asiatic Kingdom.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Wanklyn asked the Government whether they had any information that the King of Corea is under the protection of Russia; that the Korean military are being drilled by Russian officers, and whether in the opinion of the Government the action of Russia in Corea is consistent with the pledge given by that power when England abandoned Port Hamilton.

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Curzon said in reply that it was true that some Korean troops were being instructed by Russian officers. The King of Corea, he added, left the Russian Legation on February 29th and returned to the palace. Nothing was happening, Curzon said, that could be regarded as being at variance with the guarantee given by Russia in 1896—that she would not take possession of any Korean territory.

**GREEK HOLDS ON.**  
King George Does Not Fear Mandate of the Powers.

ATHENS, March 2.—The Greek newspapers are unanimous in counseling resistance to the mandates of the powers. The semi-official *Proia* says: "We cannot understand why a Græco-Turkish war should threaten the peace of Europe, but we warn Europe that an injustice against Hellenism would render peace impossible."

The Neophytes, the Government organ, hopes that the reply of Delianis to the identical notes of the powers will conform to the desires of the Greek nation.

King George replied to a visiting deputation that he was not deviating by a hair's breadth from the original policy announced.

**ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.**  
Copy of Consul Lee's Dispatch to Secretary Olney.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald this morning publishes the following telegram which was sent by Consul General Lee, in which he asked for warships. That exclusive announcement had been

denied not only by Secretary Olney, but by all New York papers and the Associated Press.  
"Olney, Washington:  
"Have demanded the release of Scott, American citizen, who has been kept in prison and incommunicado without due process of law 11 days. I trust you appreciate the gravity of the situation and are prepared to sustain me. I must have a warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West, and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here, should it become necessary? I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz murder."  
LEE.

**WEYLER'S RESIGNATION.**  
It is Said to Have Been Made Conditionally.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Herald's Havana special says: "I am informed on the very best authority that Captain General Weyler has forwarded his resignation to the Spanish Government at Madrid. The Captain General, I am also informed, will leave the island as soon as possible, probably in about three weeks. This decisive step General Weyler determined to take, my authority says, as soon as he heard of the release of Julio Sangulilly. The Captain General had frequently said that he would resign if the Crown should interfere with his policy in regard to prisoners, especially Americans, as he was incensed, I am told, beyond measure at being ignored by the Spanish Government in the case of the notable captive, Sangulilly, who was released on Friday."

**LONG RACE ENDED.**  
The Ship Cromartyshire Reaches Queenstown First.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The British ship Cromartyshire, Captain Henderson, from San Francisco, November 29th, for this port, one of four sailing vessels engaged in a race from San Francisco, has arrived. None of the others have been sighted.

**SWANSEA, Wales, March 2.**—The British bark Kilmeny, at this port for San Francisco, had her deck beams and middle stanchions broken and decks buckled upward three inches by a recent explosion of gas, generated by the cargo.

**PANAMA SCANDAL AGAIN.**  
Belber Arton Promises to Confess Dealings With Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—At the Seine Assizes today there was heard the appeal of Emile Arton from the sentence of two years' imprisonment, imposed upon him for bribery, in connection with the Panama Canal scandal. In the course of the proceedings Arton promised to explain to the distributed the distribution of 2,000,000 francs among the members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were bribed to support the project of the canal. There was much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that Arton had concluded to make a full confession of his dealings with certain of its members.

**CECIL RHODES ON THE STAND.**  
He Tells Why He Did Not Assist Jameson.

LONDON, March 2.—The inquiry of the Parliamentary Committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed today. Cecil Rhodes was asked why he had not accepted the responsibility of coming to Dr. Jameson's assistance during the latter's raid, and he replied that his appearance would not have benefited him, because he would have been obliged to say that he did not authorize the raid. "I sent a telegram to him saying I could save Jameson a day's imprisonment by coming home, I would do so."

**GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.**  
Diplomatic Relations Have Been Resumed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The State Department has been informed that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which were interrupted some years ago, have been restored, and that Juan Pietrie, present Venezuelan Minister to Germany, has been transferred to Great Britain. This will leave but one step to wind up the whole embarrassing and critical Venezuelan controversy, assured of settlement by the Venezuelan Congress arbitration agreement.

**The Queen Holds a Drawing-Room.**  
LONDON, Eng., Feb. 24.—The Queen, who arrived in London from Windsor yesterday, held the first drawing-room of the season at Buckingham Palace today. The weather was mild and the debutantes were attired in white. The other ladies present wore white or tints of which pale green predominated with jeweled embroidery.

**Alaskan Boundary Treaty.**  
TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—The treaty for the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska makes a surrender of Canadian territory to the United States. The Dominion Government is being urged to further consider the matter before ratifying the treaty.

**Leo and the Cardinals.**  
ROME, March 1.—The Pope gave a reception today to the Cardinals, who waited upon His Holiness to congratulate him upon the 37th anniversary of his birth, which will occur tomorrow.

**Japan Adopts Gold Standard.**  
YOKOHAMA, March 1.—The Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard upon the ratio of 32 1/2 to 1. The new standard goes into operation next October.

**MONEY IS PAID.**  
Celebrated Dimond Case Finally Desposed of.  
Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:  
Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphreys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.

**The Commercial Journal.**  
Beginning with the issue of the present week the Commercial Journal will in future be published on Thursday instead of Tuesday as heretofore. The Journal will appear today and may be purchased at the bookstores of the Hawaiian News Company, Wall, Nichols & Co., and at the office of publication.

**Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Expands It.**

**Develop New Territory As It is Acquired on Civilized Basis.**

In a speech at Birmingham, Eng., November 12, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said:

"I should be perfectly prepared to admit that if other nations would only stand aside it might have been wiser that we should have proceeded more gradually, that we should have developed the countries that we already possessed before seeking this vast extension. But there was no appearance of such an inclination on the part of other nations. I can truly say that we were not the first or the most eager to move; but if we had remained passive what would have happened? Is it not as certain as that we are sitting here that the greater part of the continent of Africa would have been occupied by our commercial rivals, who would have proceeded, as the first act of their policy, to close this great potential market to British trade? Let me make one remark here, the proper consideration of which would, I think, do very much to modify that jealousy with which undoubtedly foreign nations regard our extension. My remark is this: That we, in our colonial policy, as fast as we get new territory and develop it, develop it as trustees of civilization for the commerce of the world. We offer in all these markets over which our flag floats the same opportunities, the same open field to foreigners that we offer to our own subjects, and upon the same terms."

And in that policy we stand alone, because every other nation, as fast as it acquires new territory—acting above all in the interest of the countries that they administer—every other nation seeks at once to secure the monopoly for its own products by preferential and artificial methods. Under these circumstances, I say, it was a matter of life and death to us that we should not be forestalled in these markets of the future to which we may have learned to look for the extension of our trade, and even for the subsistence of our people, and in considering the results of our policy, I think we Britons—I must not say Englishmen, because my Scotch friends would think I was excluding them from a field indeed in which they have taken even more than their fair share—but I say that the results of our policy are results upon which we Britons can look back with satisfaction. It is interesting to notice that we alone have been successful in making these acquisitions profitable. Every addition to the colonial possessions of France or of Germany adds immediately, and continues to add, to the latest date, a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of the mother country. Whereas in our case all our colonies and territories are either self-supporting from the first or become self-supporting in a very short space of time, the French colonies and the German colonies seem somehow or other to fail to attract any commercial and civil population. I think the recent official returns of the German Empire show that in their colonies, which extend over more than a million square miles, there are less than 700 civilian Germans—less, in fact, than there are of that nationality in many of our own colonies. While in the foreign colonies no population from the mother country is attracted, in our colonies we find that settlement proceeds gaily, and they take off all our most adventurous spirits and relieve us of some of our surplus population. And I think I may go further and say that this system, while it is certainly satisfactory to ourselves, is productive of advantages to the people over whom we exercise control. It is said that you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. You cannot exercise control over savage countries which previous to your arrival have been in a state of constant anarchy and disorder without occasionally coming into conflict with their savage rulers and having to shed some blood; but I say that universally it has proved to be the case that after a time we have secured the pacification of the country, we have put an end to the tribal conflict which has previously interfered with progress, we have destroyed those slave-raiding expeditions which have been fatal to commerce, and we have secured the permanent improvement of the country and the increase of the population. Now that is a statement which I believe applies universally to all the new acquisitions which we have made on the continent of Africa, and I cannot help thinking that it justifies even that large extension of territory which has been forced upon us."

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